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LONGRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Reports

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Public Health Inspector

Year Ended 31st December, 1966

LONGRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

With the Compliments of the

Public Health Inspector

COUNCIL OFFICES,
LONGRIDGE,
PRESTON, Lancs.

L O N G R I D G E U R B A N D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

HEALTH DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL, 1966/1967

Chairman of the Council:	Councillor W. L. Houghton

HEALTH AND HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE

Chairman:	Councillor Taylor
Vice-Chairman:	Councillor Riding
Other Members:	Councillors J. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Lund and Page.

Medical Officer of Health:	J. Walker, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D. Also Divisional Medical Officer to the Health Division No. 4 Lancashire County Council and Medical Officer of Health to the Adlington, Leyland, Fulwood, Walton-le-Dale and Withnell Urban District Councils, Chorley Borough Council and Chorley and Preston Rural District Councils.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health:	N. T. W. Pover, L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H. Also Senior Assistant Divisional Medical Officer.
Public Health Inspector	V. N. Page, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. Also Cleansing Superintendent.

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Health Department,
Longridge.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council
of the Urban District of Longridge.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have much pleasure in presenting the Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the District for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

According to the Registrar General's mid-June estimate the population of Longridge was 5,490 which is 170 more than the estimate in mid-June 1965.

The number of live births assignable to the District was 128 which is 7 fewer than in 1965. This gives a live birth rate of 23.3 (adjusted 24.7) per 1,000 population. The rates for England and Wales and Lancashire were respectively 17.7 and 17.86 (adjusted 18.21). From the above it will be obvious that the birth rate for Longridge is still well above both the National and County rates.

The number of deaths attributed to the District was 68 which is 11 more than in 1965. This gives a death rate of 12.4 (adjusted 14.6) per 1,000 population. The death rates for England and Wales and Lancashire were respectively 11.7 and 12.73 (adjusted 13.49).

The Registrar General provides a table giving the causes of death in age groups and this table is reproduced in the report. From this it will be seen that 31 of the 68 deaths occurred in persons 75 years of age or over and a further 12 were between 65 and 75 years of age. These two age groups together account for 43 of the 68 deaths.

Comparing the causes of death with those in the previous year it is found that malignant diseases caused 10 deaths - an increase of 1, - deaths from lung cancer being 4 as against 2. The relationship between the disease and cigarette smoking has been proved beyond reasonable doubt. Vascular lesions of the nervous system claimed 10 victims which is also 1 more. Deaths from all heart diseases numbered 27 as against 19 and of these coronary heart disease accounted for 20. In spite of theories as to the cause and advances in treatment of this disease the number of deaths show little or no reduction.

The number of infants who died before reaching one year of age was 3 as compared with 4 in the previous year. This gives an infantile mortality rate for the District of 23.4 for 1,000 live births as compared with the figure of 19.0 for the country as a whole and 19.9 for the County. It is pleasing to note that there were no deaths attributable to childbirth or abortion. One such death occured in the previous year. It is also satisfactory to report that for the third consecutive year there were no deaths due to tuberculosis.

Regarding the incidence of infectious diseases, it is found that the total number of notifications was 118 of which measles accounted for 90, as compared with a total of 74, in 1965. Vaccines against measles are now available to doctors wishing to use them for the protection of individual children but the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Inmunisation has not as yet devised a general programme of Vaccination for the whole community. The number of cases of scarlet fever notified was 19 which is a decrease of 6. No new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the past year. Although no cases of diphtheria or poliomyletis were notified it is still considered vitally important that protection by means of vaccination and immunisation should be fully maintained against these diseases as is also the case in regard to whooping cough and tetanus.

An event of importance during the year was the completion and occupation of Towneley House. This building comprises 32 flatlets for elderly persons, warden accommodation, visitors room, common room and laundry. A call bell system is in operation so that the services of the warden are readily available when required. It was obvious very soon that the scheme was a success and that the residents appreciated retaining their independance whilst gaining the security of the warden services when needed and company if desired. Private enterprise complete the erection of 101 houses during the year. The erection of a 51 place County Council Home for the elderly was still under construction at the end of the year.

A perusal of the Report will indicate that careful attention has been devoted to environmental health matters such as food hygiene, rodent control, refuse collection and disposal and my sincere thanks are again due to Mr. V. N. Page, Public Health Inspector for his willing assistance and co-operation at all times.

In conclusion I should like to express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Highways Committee for their continued support and encouragement.

I have the honour to be
your obedient servant,

J. WALKER

Medical Officer of Health.

Physical Features of the Area

The physical and geological features of the area, which have been described in previous reports, remain substantially the same.

Statistics of the Area

Area in acres	3,285
Population (Census 1931)	4,158
Population (Census 1951)	4,308
Population (Census 1961)	4,686
Registrar General's estimate of Home Population (Mid 1966)	5,490
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)	1,067
Number of dwellings occupied and vacant (Census 1951)	1,336
Number of dwellings occupied and vacant (Census 1961)	1,549
Number of dwellings occupied and vacant (Ratebook 1966)	1,822
Number of dwellings occupied (Ratebook 1966)	1,812
Rateable Value 1966/67	£156,166
Sum represented by a penny rate 1966/67	605

Social Conditions and Amenities of the District

There have been no changes worthy of comment in the social conditions and amenities of the area.

Vital Statistics

Births

Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	66	60	126
Illegitimate	-	2	2
	66	62	128

Birth Rate per 1,000 population crude 23.3

Stillbirths

Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	2	3	5

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 Total births 37.6

Table of Vital Statistics

Live Births, Deaths and Stillbirths

	Live Births		Deaths (All Causes)		StillBirths	
	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n Crude	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n Crude	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1966	128	23.3	68	12.4	5	37.6
Year 1965	135	25.4	57	10.7	2	14.6
Year 1964	112	21.9	44	8.6	2	17.5
Year 1963	121	24.4	66	13.3	4	32.0
Year 1962	106	21.9	58	12.0	Nil	Nil
Year 1961	93	19.8	47	10.0	4	41.2
Average 5 years 1961 to 1965	113.4	22.7	54.4	10.9	2.4	21.06

The birth and death rates shown in the previous and subsequent tables are known as "crude" rates. The Registrar General issues a comparability factor based on age and distribution of population which should be used when comparing the vital statistics of one area with another. The adjusted rates for this area are therefore as follows, allowing for a birth comparability factor of 1.06 and 1.18 for deaths.

Adjusted Birth Rate - 24.7 per 1,000 population

Adjusted Death Rate - 14.6 per 1,000 population

Table of Vital Statistics

Maternal and Infant Mortality

	Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality Total under 1 year	
	No. of deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	No. of deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Year 1966	Nil	Nil	3	23.4
Year 1965	1	7.30	4	29.6
Year 1964	Nil	Nil	1	8.9
Year 1963	Nil	Nil	1	8.3
Year 1962	Nil	Nil	1	9.4
Year 1961	Nil	Nil	3	32.3
Average 5 years 1961 to 1965	.2	1.10	2.0	17.7

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for Longridge, Lancashire, England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of Population		Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality
	Crude Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Per 1,000 Total live and Stillbirths	Per 1,000 Live Births
Longridge Average 5 years 1961-1965	22.7	10.9	1.10	17.7
1966	23.3	12.4	Nil	23.4
Lancashire 1966	17.86	12.72	0.23	19.9
England and Wales 1966 Crude	17.7	11.7	0.26	19.0

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age - 2
Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - 15.6

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths of infants under 1 week of age - 1
Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - 7.8

Perinatal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1.000 total live and stillbirths - 45.1

For the last seven years detailed information on the deaths in very early childhood has been supplied by the Registrar General to show separate mortality rates for the early Neo-Natal state which cover the deaths of infants under one week of age and for the Perinatal Mortality rate which, in addition to the early Neo-Natal deaths, include the figure for stillbirths.

Further Analysis of Infant Mortality

	Neo-Natal (Under 4 weeks)		Early Neo-Natal (Under 1 week)		Perinatal (Under 1 week & Stillbirths	
	No. of deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Year 1966	2	15.6	1	7.8	6	45.1
Year 1965	4	22.2	3	22.2	5	36.5
Year 1964	-	-	-	-	2	17.5
Year 1963	-	-	-	-	4	32.0
Year 1962	1	9.4	1	9.4	1	9.4
Year 1961	1	10.8	1	10.8	5	51.5
Average 5 years 1961 - 1965	1.2	8.5	1.0	8.5	3.4	29.38

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life During 1966

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1	5 - 25	35	45	55	65	75 and over
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	F	2							1		1
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	11	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	1	3
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5
Other Heart Disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Other Circulatory Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pneumonia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Accidents	M	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

Analysis of Causes of Death

Diseases of the heart were the largest single cause of death and number ten more than 1965.

Deaths from malignant diseases were one more than in the previous year. Vascular lesions of the nervous system numbered one less than in 1965.

Infant Mortality

There were three deaths of infants under one year, one less than the previous year. This gives an infant mortality rate of 23.4 per 1,000 live births as compared with 29.6 in the previous year. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 19.0.

The cause of the deaths of the infants are given below.

Male	10 months	Ia	Status Asthmaticus due to Broncho spasm
		II	Haemorrhagic Broncho pneumonia.
Male	2 hours	Ia	Prematurity 21 weeks
Female	1 week	Ia	Cardiac Failure due to pneumonia

TUBERCULOSIS

There were no new cases of Respiratory or Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis notified during the year.

There were no deaths attributable to Respiratory Tuberculosis.

The death rate per 1,000 of population from this disease is 0.00 for Respiratory and Non-Respiratory. The comparative figures for England and Wales are 0.043 and 0.005 respectively.

The number of people on the register at the end of the year under review is shown below.

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Male	Female	Male	Female
6	4	0	4
10		4	

Comparative Table of Tuberculosis Death Rates for Longridge, Lancashire, England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of estimated population		
	Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis
Longridge Average 5 years 1961 - 1965	0.04	0.00	0.04
1965	0.00	0.00	0.00
1966	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lancashire 1966	0.05	0.00	0.05
England and Wales 1966	0.043	0.005	0.048

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Services

The laboratory service is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health and caters for every aspect of the public health work of a local authority relating to the bacteriological and pathological examinations of samples and specimens.

Hospital Accommodation

Infectious Diseases: Are normally admitted to the Deepdale Isolation Hospital. Two infectious cases were admitted to hospital in 1966.

General Diseases: Three hospitals were available for patients in this district.

1. Preston Royal Infirmay
2. Sharoe Green Hospital, Preston.
3. St. Joseph's Hospital Mount Street, Preston (for private patients)

) Administered by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee

Venereal Diseases: Clinics are held at Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice and treatment are free and confidential.

National Assistance Act, 1948

It has not been necessary to recommend the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention as envisaged by Section 47 of the above Act.

It was not necessary to exercise the provisions of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

This Act gives local authorities further powers to enable them to deal expediently with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are not receiving fmom other people. Where the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner certify that, in the case of a person to whom Section 47 (1) of the National Assistance Act, 1948 applies, it is necessary in their opinion that he should be removed without delay from the premises in which he is residing, an application for a removal order may be made immediately to the appropriate magistrates. Any order made under these provisions is valid for a period not exceeding three weeks.

COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICE IN THE AREA

There are a variety of Health Services of the Lancashire County Council operated in the area and which are under the control of the No. 4 Divisional Health Committee, 55, Victoria Road, Fulwood, Preston, telephone Preston 77263.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance needs for Longridge are supplied by the service operated from Broughton House, Garstang Road, which deals with most of the area of Health Division No. 4 north of the Ribble, of which Longridge forms part. The ambulance vehicles are under radio control.

Home Nursing and Midwifery Service

A team of six nurses serve the Longridge and district area. The duties of these nurses include care of patients in their own homes, and they arrange for the loan of nursing equipment in suitable cases. Expectant mothers who are confined at home are also attended by them.

Home Help Service

Home Helps are employed in Longridge and help a variety of cases including confinement, sickness, old age and infirmity and Tuberculosis cases. Night helps are also employed where needed.

Child Welfare Centre

There is a weekly Child Welfare session held at the School Clinic, 30, Kestor Lane, Longridge, every Tuesday afternoon. A doctor and Health Visitor attend and give advice on infant care and management. Baby foods are also sold at the centre.

School Medical Service

Medical and hygiene inspections are carried out at the School Clinic, 30, Kestor Lane, Longridge. Clinic sessions are held for a variety of treatments including minor ailments, dental care and opthalmic conditions. The County Council make special provisions for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, delicate and backward.

Convalescent Care

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

Welfare Service

Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who have no longer anyone to adequately care for them. Handicapped persons are also assisted.

A free chiropody service is available for elderly people, registered handicapped persons and expectant mothers.

Proposed Hostel

Construction of the new hostel by the No, 4 Health Division is progressing satisfactorily and completion is expected early in the new year.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The table below gives an analysis of notified cases.

Age Group	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Dysentery	Acute Pneumonia	Acute Encephalitis	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia
Under 1		5	1		1			
1 - 2	2	23						
3 - 4	3	29						
5 - 9	9	33					2	
10 - 14	4							
15 - 24	1			1			1	1
25 - 34								
35 - 44							1	
45 - 64						1		
65 and over								
Total cases all ages	19	90	1	1	1	1	4	1
Total deaths								
Total cases removed to hospital	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The total notifications of 118 cases of infectious disease compared with 74 cases in 1965.

It will be seen from the table above that the majority of notifications were in respect of Measles. There were 55 more cases of this disease than in the previous year.

Diphtheria was again absent from the district, the last notified case being in 1944.

Two outbreaks of food poisoning affecting the four cases shown in the table was found to be of salmonella origin, the persons being infected whilst on holiday in Spain. Other cases were reported of sickness and diarrhoea occuring following holidays abroad. The usual proceedure of submitting three specimens to the laboratory revealed negative results.

The salmonella organisms isolated in the two cases above were S. Livingstone and S. Braenderup respectively, and in each case the results of the sensitivety test were forwarded to the general practitioners attending the cases.

SCHOOLS

There are seven schools in the Longridge district providing primary and secondary education. Below is shown the sanitary conditions prevailing at these schools, at the end of the year.

No. of schools with fresh water closet	7
No. of schools with drainage to public sewers	6
No. of schools with drainage to private treatment works	1
No. of schools with dustbins	7
No. of schools with water supply from public mains	7
No. of schools with satisfactory drinking facilities	7
No. of schools with satisfactory washing facilities	6
No. of schools with satisfactory year surfaces	7

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The table below contains the information referred to by the Ministry of Health in the Circular n. 1/66 issued on 11th January, 1966.

Type of food premises in trade	Total No. of Premises	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. of premises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Grocer	13	12	12	12
Greengrocer	5	5	5	5
Licensed premises Off-licensed premises	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1
Fish and chips	3	3	3	3
Confecticners	5	5	5	5
Butchers	5	5	5	5
Cafes	3	3	3	3
Sweets	7	7	7	7
Poultry Establishments	2	2	2	2
Canteens	4	4	4	4

The decision of the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food to introduced a scheme aimed at eradicating brucellosis from the cattle population of this country is most welcome. Milk infected with brucellosis organisms can cause the disease known as undulant fever in man and whilst pasteurisation of milk effectively destroys the infection the aim must obviously be to eradicate the disease from cattle in this county as has already been done in several others. This scheme will not only serve the interests of human and animal health but will also improve agricultural productivety and it is hoped that its implementation will be vigorously pursued by the Ministry.

The table below shows that 103 samples of raw milk were submitted for examination for brucellosis, five failed the Ring Test, all were satisfactory with regard to the culture and biological tests. Two of the samples failing the Ring Test were from cows whose milk was tested prior to introduction to a dairy herd.

REPORT ON MILK SAMPLES

The results of the samples of milk submitted for bacteriological examinations and biological tests are shown below:-

Biological Examination No. of samples submitted 103

RESULTS

Result	Positive	Negative	No Result
Tuberculosis	Nil	9	-
Brucellosis - Ring Test	5	98	-
Culture Test	Nil	9	-
Biological Test	Nil	9	-

Statutory Tests No. of samples submitted 11

Results	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void samples
Raw Milk: Methylene Blue Test	3	6	-
Heat Treated Milk: Methylene Blue Test	2	Nil	-
Phophatase Test	2	Nil	-

Doctor Gawne, the County Medical Officer of Health, supplied the following information of the results of food and drugs samples taken in Longridge during 1966.

Thirty-four samples were obtained comprising of 24 samples of milk (of which five were Channel Islands milk) and 10 others as follows:-

2	Sweets	1	Pickles
2	Ice Cream	1	Aspirin Tablets B.P.
1	Coffee extract, dry	1	Bread
1	Cream sterilised	1	Part brown loaf

I give below details of those samples on which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:-

Sample	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Part Brown Sliced Loaf	Contained iron oxide and very finely divided together with approximately 1/6th its weight of mineral oil. This mixture formed a hard pellet (weighing 49 milligrams) in one of the slices and was also found as a loose fragment (weighing 46 milligrams) among the crumbs inside the wrapper	Bakery cautioned and complainant informed

Sample	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Formal milk	Deficient 8.2% solids-not-fat. Contained 8.8% extraneous water.	Prosecution - Defendant fined £15 with £2 15s. costs.
Formal milk	Fat 2.70% . Deficient 10.0% fat.	Producer cautioned.

MEAT

There is one licensed slaughterhouse in the district serving the needs of two butchers shops in the district. The slaughterhouse has been opened throughout the year, slaughtering being carried out on Sundays, due to lack of staff during weekdays.

A high quality of animals killed during the year has been maintained, the amount of meat found unfit for human consumption was small and it was not found necessary to condemn a whole animal. No evidence of tuberculosis was detected.

There were 124 cattle and 419 sheep slaughtered and examined during the year, of these animals 22 cattle and 16 sheep had some part or organ condemned, mainly the liver being concerned.

No cases of cysticercosis were found, therefore it was not found necessary to carry out refrigeration treatment on any carcase.

Condemned meat is voluntarily surrended and dealt with at a factory designed to handle such meat satisfactorily.

A one-hundred per cent inspection of all animals killed was carried out.

FOOD HYGIENE

Steady progress is being maintained with regard to improvements in food hygiene in shop premises and personal cleanliness of the staffs. Shop keepers are becomeing educated to the fact that presentation and storage goods are selling factors and an aid to trade, and therefore there is more co-operation in compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

The routine inspection of food establishment helps to ensure that improvements are carried out and the standards kept at the required level.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The position with regard to the industrial smoke pollution is good, all plants are able to operate without nuisance. Oil fireing is the main source of heat production, hard fuel plants are mainly coke burning, coal burning plant is of modern design.

Domestic smoke is still the main contributory factor in the production of smoke pollution, improvements have been observed with the present trend of fitting gas and oil fired heating appliances.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply to the Longridge area is the responsiblity of the Preston and District Water Board and I am grateful to Mr. J. F. Bailey, the Water Engineer and Manager, for supplying the statistics relating to the water supplied to Longridge. The supply continues to be an upland water source collected from Longridge Fell, water being piped from the Dilworth reservoir situated above the township. The quality has been good and no complaints of tainting have been received. No restrictions were put on the use of water. The supply throughout the year being plentiful.

Chemical and bacteriological tests have as in the past been carried out at the laboratory in Chapel Brow, Longridge, where weekly tests and examinations are undertaken as a routine measure throughout the year.

In the case of the Longridge water supply, 24 bacteriological samples of treated water from taps on consumer's premises were taken and 39 samples from intakes and reservoirs. All the treated water samples proved satisfactory. Two chemical analyses were carried out and were satisfactory.

The following is a chemical analysis of a sample of water taken in the Longridge district.

	Parts per 1,000,000
Total solid Residue (Dried at 180°c.)	80.0
Oxygen required to oxydise (in 15 mins.	0.14
Oxygen required to oxydise (in 3 hours.	0.36
Ammonia - Free and Saline	0.004
Ammonia - Albuminoid	0.05
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.20
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil
Chlorides	14.0
Temporary Hardness	2.0
Permanent Hardness	26.0
Total Hardness	28.0
pH Value	7.3

Physical Properties - Colour 8 Hazen

The following is a bacteriological examination taken from a Longridge tap.

Remarks: pH 7.1, Colour 5 hazen
Chlorine Residual 0.04 p.p.m.

Organisms growing on Yeastrel Agar, per 1 m.l. of water

Cultivated for 3 days at 20° - 22°C	9
Cultivated for 2 days at 37°C	2

Coli-Aerogenes Bacteria

Found in 0 m.l.
Not found in 100 m.l.

McCrady - No. per 100 m.l.		0
Sub-cultured to 44°C:	Positive faecal B. Coli	0
	Organisms of the IAC Group	0

REPORT The results are satisfactory.

Supply to Houses

There were 134 premises newly connected during the year, 101 being built for private ownership, and 33 being Council flats.

At the end of the year the number of dwelling houses connected to the public mains was 1,926 serving an estimated population of 5,476. There are no houses in the district served by means of a standpipe.

General

The water has no liability to plumbo-solvency and the analysis show that no contamination occurred during the year.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The following comparative table shows the type of accommodation existing in dwelling houses.

Year	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1064	1965	1966
Freshwater closets	1569	1604	1685	1756	1829	1878	1947	2041	2215
Waste Water Closets	118	105	98	87	81	79	50	36	35
Pail closets	76	76	76	65	58	55	53	33	30
Privy	17	17	17	16	15	15	15	15	15
Baths	924	950	1080	1080	1154	1206	1269	1337	1453

PRIVATE STREET WORKS

No private street works were carried out in 1966. New estate roads were constructed on three new developments, the work being carried out by private contractors.

OLD PEOPLE'S FLATLETS

Towneley House Flats were ready for occupation during February and were fully occupied during the same month.

The official open day was held on the 8th November, 1966 the delay being due to the laying out of the grounds.

The past ten months have proved that the policy of housing all the occupants under oneroof has been extremely successful as a result the community room has been fully used even during harsh winter weather.

The occupants though able to enjoy the privacy of their own flat are able to take part in the community life organised by the Warden, which they appear to enjoy to the full.

The building is situated very close to the Old Folks Club and the premises used for the Luncheon Club.

HOUSING

The following table shows the number of new houses completed during the year.

	Houses	Flats
By the Local Authority	None	33
By other Local Authorities	None	None
Other bodies or persons	101	None

1. Inspections of dwelling houses during the year:-

(1) (a) Total no. of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 86

(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 177

(2) Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit 22

(3) No. of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 26

2. Houses Demolished:-

In Clearance Areas:- (Housing Act, 1957 and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954):

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Area:-			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

3. Unfit Houses Closed:-

(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housign Act, 1957	1	2	1
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Parts of building closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

4. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied:-

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by Local Authority	26	-
(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	Nil	Nil
(3) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):-

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
Position at end of year:		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation -		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	4	4
(c) Under Section 46	Nil	Nil
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	Nil	Nil

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:-

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of occupants of houses in col.(1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	Nil	Nil

Housing Act, 1949 - Improvement Grants, etc.

Action during year:	Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	1	1	-	-
(b) Approved by local authority	1	1	-	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	-	-
(e) Work completed	-	-	-	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	-	-	-	-

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Act, 1961 and 1964 Standard Grants:-

Action during year:	No. of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected
(a) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to full standard	22
(b) Applications approved by local authority for improvement to reduced standard	Nil
(c) Total applications approved by local authority	24
(d) Work completed	17

RENT ACT, 1957

It was not found necessary to invoke statutory action under this Act. No Certificates of Disrepair were granted during the year.

The following tables show the administration of the Factories Act, 1961, within the district.

Type of Factory	No. on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Non-Mechanical	2	4	Nil	Nil
Mechanical	42	41	1	Nil
Building sites	7	12	Nil	Nil
Total	51	57	1	Nil

	Defects		Cases referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instututed
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	6	6	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	4	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	9	10	Nil	Nil	Nil

Part VIII of the Act - Outwork

Section 133				Section 134		
Nature of Work	No outworkers in Aug. list reqd. by section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Coun. (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Gold Thread Embroidery	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

NEW LEGISLATION

Ministry of Social Security Act, 1966

Building Control Act, 1966

National Insurance Act, 1966

National Health Service Act, 1966

Rating Act, 1966

Finance Act, 1966

Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order, 1966

Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1966

Construction (Health & Welfare) Regulations, 1966

Construction (Working Places) Regulations, 1966

Oil Heaters Regulations, 1966

Meat Inspection (Amendment Regulations, 1966

Salad Cream Regulations, 1966

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966.

Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1966

Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966

The Alkali and Works Order, 1966.

Health Department,
Berry Lane,
Longridge.

The Public Health Inspector's Report for the year ended December, 1966.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Smith and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present to you my Annual Report for 1966. It is 20 years since I first submitted an annual report to you. The growth of the district has increased very rapidly in the last few years and as a result the work has grown in every sphere of enviromental health.

The problems dealt with by the health department has been varied and were numerous.

Infectious diseases have increased in a different way, people going on holiday have returned home suffering from food poisoning this has necessitated far more visits than usual until the cases have been cleared satisfactorily

Sampling of milk for brucellosis has increased and again the work has entailed early morning visits to farms for the purpose of sampling individual cows to ensure that infected animals are found and removed from the herd. Owing to the large amount of untreated farm bottled milk being sold it is necessary to ensure that regular sampling is being carried out.

The district suffered its annual infestation from the caterprillar of the ermine moth and has necessitated alot of time being spent in spraying to combat this voracious pest. It has been found that hedges allowed to be infested for three years have been killed and consequently can become an expensive item to replace.

New legislation under the Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act has caused extra work in the department and though all premises visited are not yet up to the required standard progress is being maintained as and when it is possible to devote the necessary time.

There has been a fair response on the part of owners in carrying out improvements to their houses with the help of available grants. With the large number of owner-occupied houses in the district it is expected that the percentage of applications should be higher, than where houses are on rental. Owners of such homes are not always in a financial position to have the work done.

Some improvements have been carried out in the food shops and food preparation premises, educating owners and staff of food premises is having the desired effect, the standards found are improving.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

Bakehouses, butchers' and greengrocers' shops	121
Drainage	99
Factories	57
Food inspections	161
Farms, dairies and milkshops	57
Inspections under the Housing Acts	23
Infectious diseases	100
Inspections under the Public Health Act	125
Licensed premises	16
Refuse collection and disposal	241
Rodent control	125
Schools	28
Shops	75
Slaughterhouses	56
Smoke observations	7
Miscellaneous	272
	1,563

HOUSING

Thirtytwo bedsitting room flats and one three bedroomed flat have been constructed during the year, together with 101 houses and bungalows erected by private enterprise. The building of new dwellings have accelerated during the past year or so, and this year has seen the greatest number constructed.

One house was closed under the Housing Act, 1961. There are seven houses awaiting demolition, and still 20 houses awaiting action for Closing Orders and demolition.

During the year it was found that 22 houses, though not fit are capable of being improved and rendered fit. Twentysix houses were remedied and made fit by informal action and co-operation with the owners concerned.

Twenty-two applications were submitted for standard grants under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, and Housing Acts 1961 and 1964.

Twenty-four applications were approved and work was completed in the case of seventeen.

One application was received and approved for a discretionary grant.

No applications were received for a certificate of disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957.

RODENT CONTROL

There is one part time Rodent Control Operator employed assisted where necessary by a second fully trained operator.

The records show a decrease in the number of premises infested and consequently fewer treatments were carried out. The methods used were found to be successful and only on few occasions was a second treatment found to be necessary. Where infestations are found to be due to structural defects and at premises which lend themselves as places offering harbourage advice is given and usually the action taken ensures that reinfestations do not occur.

The policy adopted by the Council in giving free treatment to domestic premises continues to give good results and ensures that there is public co-operation in rodent control.

Commercial premises and farms are charged on a time and material basis, no contracts being entered into.

The Council sewage system was again treated with a ten per cent test bait and revealed a minor infestation which was dealt with satisfactorily.

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
(a) No. of properties in district	2,173	60
(b) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	101	12
(c) No. of (b) infested by - rats	17	3
mice	17	2
(d) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	130	40
(e) No. of (d) infested by - rats	-	-
mice	-	-

DRAINAGE

There are still thirty-five waste water closets in use in the district, only one closet conversion was carried out during the year, three pail closets were converted to a septic tank installation, and there are approximately fourty-eight dwellings not on the water carriage system.

The houses concerned are where there is no sewage system and sited in remote areas.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Poultry Inspection

A Ministry of Health circular issued to all Authorities regarding the position of inspection of poultry processing plants has been received. It has not been possible to carry out regular inspections of these premises as yet but the following information is available:

1. Number of processing premises withing the district	2
2. Number of visits made to these premises	5
3. Total number of birds processed during the year	50,000 (approx)
4. Types of birds processed:-	Mainly hens, broilers and turkeys geese and ducks in the Christmas Season.
5. Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consuption	1% (est)
6. Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	2,200 lbs.

There is one private slaughterhouse licensed in the district and was in use throughout the year.

The annual inspection carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was found to be satisfactory and no complaints were received from adjoining premises.

Only young animals of good quality are slaughtered and no cases of tuberculosis or cysticercosis was found.

The weight of the meat surrendered amounted to 306 lbs. and the method used is for the unfit meat to be dyed and disposed of to a factory which steam sterilises it before resale.

The following are the details of the carcases inspected and the results of such inspections.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	123	1	None	419	None
Number inspected	123	1	None	419	None
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS					
Whole carcase condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	22	None	None	16	None
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercocis	17.9	None	None	3.8	None

	Cattle exclud-ing Cows	Cow	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY Whole carcase condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	None	None	None	None	None
CYSTICERCOSIS Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	None	None	None	None	None
Generalised and totally condemened	None	None	None	None	None

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Lancashire County Council Acts or other local Acts are shown below:-

Type of Business	No. registered at 31. 12. 66	No. of inspections of registered premises during the year
Butchers	5	42
Hawkers	1	2
Ice Cream	20	15

The number of food premises, by type of business, in district at end of year are shown below:

Grocers	13	Fried Fish Shops	3
Greengrocers	5	Sweets, Minerals and Ice Cream	21
Meat Shops	5	Catering Establishments	18
Baker and Confectioners	5	Others	-

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

1. Number of egg pasteurisation plants in district at end of year — Nil

2. Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to Amylase test and their results — Nil

PUBLIC CLEANSING

House and Trade Refuse Collection and Disposal

The increased development of the area and consequent rise in the population of the district has produced problems with regard to refuse collection. Though there was no serious breakdown and the regular weekly collection was maintained throughout the year it is apparent that a larger capacity vehicle is becoming a neccesity.

It is interesting to observe that by purchasing a larger and more efficient refuse vehicle in the past it has been possible to maintain the same number of collectors though the housing development has meant the longer carrying of bins.

The time has now arrived when this can no longer be possible and an increase of staff is enevitable.

The present staff consists of:-

1 Driver/Loader
3 Loaders
1 Tip Attendant
1 Part-timer rodent operator/ handyman
1 Spare loader/handyman

The refuse vehicle is a diesel engine 10/12 cubic yard capacity rear load fore and aft tipper.

There is still no possibility of discontinuing the existing pail closets which number 23. Being situated in remote areas away from the district sewerage system, the only possibility of an improvement is for the owners of such premises to take advantage of the grants available for carrying out alterations to their property.

Refuse disposal is carried out at the Railway Quarry Tip. There is a full time tip man employed and control is maintained with the assistance of a Weatherill Tractor. The tip caters for a population of about 25,000 the refuse from Fulwood Urban District Council being dealt with in addition to the refuse from the Longridge District. The life of the tip is approximately ten years.

Controlled tipping is being carried out though the supply of waste foundry sandpreviously available has ceased.

The present machine being only a two wheeled drive is unable to dig the quarry waste to provide cover.

Some means of carrying out this work will have to be found in the future.

By the use of covering material and also by the use of powder and liquid insecticides during the summer no serious flies or the insect infestations has occured. Outbreaks of fire are controlled by keeping a close watch on all the vehicles bringing refuse to the tip, consequently no major fire occured in the body of the tip. A water hydrant is available to control any outbreaks of fire that might occur.

SALVAGE.

The collection of waste paper has fallen slightly. There being a 1.7 % fall in the tonnage collected, when compared with the figures for the previous year. The gross amount of money realised from the sale of all items of salvage collected being £1,240 as against £1,244 for the year previous.

The figures for waste paper collection shown in hundred weights per 1,000 of population per month is 37.8 as against 39.5 for last year.

The Council have contracts with the Thames Board Mills which have been in being for the past 31 years and all paper is collected by the Mills road haulier and taken to Warrington for repulping.

The price for waste paper has not altered very materially during the period under review.

Weight of Slavage Collected and Sold

	1966/67				1965/66			
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts	Qrt	Lbs
Mixed Paper	60	4	0	0	60	19	2	0
Newspaper	25	2	0	0	30	17	1	0
Fibreboard	39	2	2	0	33	18	2	0
Ferrous Metal	5	9	0	0	4	6	1	0
Non-Ferrous Metal		2	1	0		8	0	24
Textiles	3	16	3	4	4	11	0	5
	133	16	2	4	135	0	3	1

Value of Salvage Sold

	1966/67			1965/66		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
Mixed Paper	526	14	9	533	10	6
Newspaper	225	18	0	281	19	4
Fibreboard	401	0	4	345	4	2
Ferrous Metal	27	10	6	21	11	3
Non-Ferrous Metal	11	19	5	21	9	0
Textiles	46	8	8	40	3	4
	1,239	11	8	1,243	17	7

The Table below gives the Yield of Waste

Paper per 1,000 of Population for the Past Ten Years

Weight Per 1,000 Population Per Month

	Cwts.
1957	34.6
1958	39.0
1959	36.5
1960	38.0
1961	39.0
1962	36.0
1963	35.3
1964	36.2
1965	39.5
1966	37.8

The following is a summary of the collection and disposal of refuse and salvage during the financial year ended 31st March, 1967, with the comparative figures for the two preceding financial years.

Estimated Weight of Refuse and Salvage Collected

	1964/65				1965/66				1966/67			
	T.	C.	q.	Lbs.	T.	C.	q.	Lbs	T.	C.	q.	Lbs.
House and Trade Refuse	826	0	0	0	976	0	0	0	919	11	0	0
Salvage	120	1	2	20	135	0	3	1	133	16	2	4
	946	17	2	20	1111	0	3	1	1053	7	2	4

Cost of Collection and Disposal

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67
	£	£	£
Refuse Collection	2,141	2,788	3,328
Motor Transport	1,145	1,387	1,544
Longridge contribution to tip maintenance	178	204	248
Salvage - Baling and Bonuses	731	1,042	885
	4,195	5,421	6,005
Less Income:- Salvage Sales	1,116	1,316	1,136
	3,079	4,105	4,869

Gross income from salvage for the past ten years

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s	d
1957	105	18	3	14	925	5	2
1958	117	4	3	5	1,006	19	10
1959	106	6	3	10	907	8	8
1960	112	13	2	9	928	0	8
1961	120	16	3	24	1,143	4	3
1962	112	14	2	4	975	2	0
1963	113	3	2	7	994	0	1
1964	120	1	2	20	1,059	9	0
1965	135	0	3	1	1,243	17	7
1966	133	16	2	4	1,239	11	8
	1,177	18	0	4	10,422	18	11

CONCLUSION

May I express my thanks and appreciation to the Members of the Council for their continued interest and support.

I would also like to thank my fellow officers and staff for their help and co-operation, and to once again thank Dr. Walker for his guidance and willing support at all times.

I am, Mrs. Smith and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

V. N. PAGE

Public Health Inspector.